



DEMOCRAT AND SENTINEL.

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EBENSBURG.

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 23.

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorized Agent for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia...

FOR GOVERNOR, WILLIAM BIGLER.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, HENRY S. MOTT.

Will it arise again.

The whig party—the great whig party—the defunct whig party—will it have a resurrection? That is now the question.

A few years ago there were many ambitious whigs—some of them very clever pretensions too—who were vigilant watchers of the times, and considered, and aspired to nominations for offices of state, as something to be desired, and which might lead to an election.

This luck was eminently fortuitous, baseless, inaudible, without vitality, and of consequence short lived.

A new baby was invented and Col. W. F. Johnston of the ————, was remounted, but this time, not upon "old whitey."

Year after year the voice of the state has been turned to the solemn dirge of whiggery. The canal board has been purged of the last of the tribe.

Not long ago a circus company were drawing large crowds to their exhibitions, the greatest humbug of which was, the theatrical feat of "slaying the dragon," by a certain saint.

Thus we regard the great whig party. A humbug institution, which having no inherent propulsion, distended mostly with wind, without the living spirit of principle to animate and preserve it, has become the unlearned representations of that destroyer it was calculated to produce, and whose occasional shuddering of any or all its muscles, can only bestir the momentary giggle of the frivolous, and the sneer of the composed thinker.

Little is said, and perhaps less felt, in regard to their nominations for State officers. Such certain defeat renders the position of a whig candidate most unenviable, save for those whose vanity counts the trump of notoriety.

Will it arise again? We think not—we hope not. Adieu old begone, like the bad Indian.

thou wast buried with thy face toward the region of darkness. Go on, but thy erring followers we invite to return "if they like our overture and turn not back perverse."

The Homestead Bill.

Hon. John L. Dawson of this State, from the Committee on Agriculture, of which he is chairman, has reported this bill. We will lay it before our readers in our next issue.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in Youngtown, the banner township of old Westmoreland co., on Saturday last. Resolutions recommending Bigler's re-nomination, repudiating the Greensburg meeting, and disapproving of the course of the Angus and Republican were passed unanimously.

LATROBE HOTEL.—Mr. John M. Marshall has taken charge of the Latrobe Hotel, Westmoreland co., Pa. The house is to be fitted up and furnished in style equal, if not superior to any of the hotels along the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

John A. Parker who was removed by Col. Foreney from the post of Librarian of the House of Representatives at Washington, for neglect of duty, comes out in his own defence, in a letter to Hon. T. H. Bailey of Virginia. It is said to be a lame affair.

PEOPLE'S JOURNAL, is the title of a new work published in New York City, by A. E. Beach.—The Journal is an Illustrated Record of Agriculture, Mechanics, Science and useful knowledge, containing 72 engravings. This work should be in the hands of every Farmer, Mechanic and Inventor.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.—This popular Magazine for January, is on our table. This number surpasses all the former numbers issued by Graham.

Chief Justice Black of the Supreme Court will be a candidate for re-nomination before the Democratic State Convention.

The Hydropathic doctor of the Alleghenian, says:—"Why not try the Hydropathic?—Cold water is an excellent thing in its way. We use it exclusively." Hang out your shingle.

XXXIII CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, December 20. SENATE.—Mr. Shields gave notice of a joint resolution authorizing the President to confer the rank of Lieut. General by Brevet for eminent services.

Mr. Seward presented a remonstrance from citizens of Rochester, against any international copy-right law.

Also, petitions from New York in favor of the construction of a ship canal around the falls of Niagara.

Mr. Weller presented a memorial of army officers on the frontiers, asking for an increase of pay. Mr. Weller said that the Colonels on the frontiers did not receive pay equal to that of bricklayers in San Francisco, nor did Captains receive as much as a hod carrier, and he was sure that scavengers in San Francisco received a higher compensation than Lieutenants in the army.

Mr. Foote gave notice of a bill granting land for the support of Indigent Insane.

Mr. Hamilton introduced a bill to satisfy the French spoliation claims. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Hunter introduced a bill to extend the warehousing system by establishing private bonded warehouses.

Mr. Seward offered a resolution directing inquiry as to whether any legislation be necessary to secure the rights of citizenship to the children of American citizens born in foreign countries.—Laid over.

Mr. Johnston introduced two bills granting lands to Arkansas for railroad purposes.

Mr. Chase offered a resolution that all sessions and all proceedings of the Senate be public.

Mr. Fitzpatrick presented memorials of Alabama and Mississippi railroad companies, praying for credit for duties on railroad iron.

Mr. Everett offered a resolution directing inquiry as to what legislation is needed to protect the children of American citizens, born in foreign countries.

The chair said the Senator from New York had offered a similar resolution. Mr. Everett's was laid over, and Mr. Seward's was taken up and adopted.

Mr. Sumner offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing inquiry as to expenditures of effecting a reduction of ocean postage.

The chair presented a report of the census superintendent, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Seward offered a resolution calling for the correspondence with the government of the Sandwich Islands. Agreed to.

A resolution offered by Mr. Chase some time ago, directing inquiry by the committee on railroads and canals, as to the expediency of constructing a railroad from one of the Western States to the Pacific, was taken up.

Mr. Gwin opposed the reference of the subject to that committee, and moved the postponement of the resolution. Agreed to—yeas 23; nays not counted.

Mr. Gwin moved executive session. Agreed to. During it, a message was received from the President, transmitting certain documents, in answer to resolutions of the Senate of April last, requesting information in regard to certain transactions between Capt. Hollins, of the Cyane, and the authorities of San Juan de Nicaragua. Also, a certain correspondence touching the claim of Brigadier General Armstrong; both unimportant. Ordered to be printed and referred. When the doors opened, the Senate adjourned.

HOURS.—Mr. Boock, from the committee on naval affairs, reported a bill authorizing the construction of six first class steam frigates, and appropriating \$3,000,000, the vessels to be built by contract, or at the United States Navy yards, as the Secretary of the Navy may elect. Referred to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Boock presented the report of the board of officers appointed to investigate the causes of the failure of certain steam frigates; which was ordered to be printed.

The House resumed the consideration of Mr. Sage's resolution, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to purchase Mount Vernon.

Mr. Bayley called for the yeas and nays on laying the resolution on the table.

Mr. Clingman asked the gentleman to withdraw the motion and let the resolution go to some committee.

Mr. Bayley—"No, I want to kill this thing in the most emphatic way."

The resolution was then tabbed by 88 to 85. Mr. Dean offered the resolution, of which he had given notice, presenting a sword, and the thanks of Congress, to Capt. Ingraham. After some debate, referred to committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Tweed introduced a bill establishing a Mint in New York city. Referred.

Mr. Florence introduced a bill extending the provisions of the several laws granting bounty lands to the officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States. Referred.

Mr. Clingman, in pursuance of previous notice, introduced a bill giving credit to the importers of Railroad iron. He advocated the measure at some length.

Mr. Skelton opposed the measure.

Mr. Jones moved to lay the bill on the table, being, as he said, opposed to the credit system.

The motion was lost—yeas 82, nays 104.

Mr. Cobb proposed an amendment, that in all cases of the extension of duties, six per cent interest shall be paid.

Mr. Jones, of Tenn., moved to lay the bill and amendment on the table. Lost—yeas 80, nays 95. The bill was referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

The House went into committee of the whole.

Mr. Houston submitted a resolution referring the various branches of the President's Message to appropriate committees.

Education of Idiots.

At the last meeting of the American Association for disseminating knowledge, held at Pittsburg, Mr. J. B. Richards, of Germantown, made some interesting observations on the subject of Idiocy.

His philanthropic spirit led him to visit Europe to ascertain the best method of developing the powers of this unhappy class of persons. Patience, a desire to do good, and faith, appear essential to succeed in this vocation.

Mr. Richards was accompanied by three of his idiotic scholars. One of them, a little girl, was blind; and upon entering his family had never been heard to use but two words, "Yes" and "No." Taking a hint from this, he gave her the former of these monosyllables for her first lesson, persevering till she repeated after him, "Yes."

This, on the first trial, occupied three hours.—From this small beginning, he gradually drew her on, till she now exhibits a very satisfactory degree of intelligence.

The second case presented to the Association was that of a little boy, nine or ten years of age. When first seen by Mr. Richards, he was about five and a half years old, and was one of the most disgusting and hopeless cases that could be imagined.

He could do nothing, not even roll himself over when placed upon the floor; he could nasticate nothing, living entirely upon milk; he noticed nothing, except when a lively air was whistled or played upon a musical instrument. Aside from this, his external senses seemed entirely closed; he was as ignorant of things around him as a new born infant.

The inability of this boy being of the very lowest grade, he was chosen by Mr. R. as a subject upon which to test the feasibility of the plan to develop and educate Idiots.

Although his most sanguine friends were skeptical, and everything in the nature of the case looked forbidding, yet led on by the philanthropist's faith, he undertook the arduous task of waking up the dormant energies of this miserable victim of congenital disease; for such the case was.

Month after month rolled away, during which time the most assiduous labors were bestowed upon him, when at length the dawning of mind was discovered. Overjoyed, (even in relating this part of the history, the benevolent man could not restrain his tears) overjoyed he prosecuted his labors with fresh vigor. And now he presents to the world an observing, talking, self-respecting, God-fearing human being. Noble achievement! Sublime achievement!

What cannot Philanthropy do? The blind are taught as though they can see; the dumb converse, read, and become adepts in science; the lunatic is reclaimed to himself and friends; and above all, the innocent prattle, the manly rejoicing and the religious adoration of the Idiot is heard.

These children become ardently attached to their Instructor. They wish to be with him always. If taken from the Institution, to stay awhile with their parents, they soon begin to inquire for Mr. Richards, and are in transports of joy at a prospect of meeting him again. Even those who have grown up, and are permanently separated from him, retain a filial regard for him, which is second to nothing in their natures.

Thus he who engages in this humane enterprise, is twice best; first, in the consciousness of having done good, and again by the gratitude which his labors invariably call forth.—Monteville New Era.

New Prayer.

The authorities of the Roman Catholic Church have just issued the following, designed to organize a "Prayer Association for the conversion of all who are out of the communion of the Church in the United States."

By a rescript, dated Sept 5, 1853, our Holy Father, Pius IX., at the instance of the National Council of Baltimore, sanctions, by the grant of indulgences, the institution of a Society whose members shall especially pray for the conversion of all who are out of the communion of the Church in the United States.

Almighty and Eternal God, who savest all, and wilt have none to perish, have regard to those souls who are led astray by the deceits of the devil, that, rejecting all errors, the hearts of those who err may be converted, and may return to the unity of Thy truth, through Christ our Lord, Amen.

Those who cannot recite the above prayer may obtain the same indulgence by saying daily in its stead the Our Father, Hail Mary, and Glory to the Father, three times, with the same intention.

1. A Plenary Indulgence on receiving the Easter communion to all the members who shall daily recite, in any language, the above prayer.

2. A Plenary Indulgence in the hour of death, on condition of receiving the Holy Eucharist, after confessing their sins with sorrow; or, if they cannot receive it, on their invoking the name of Jesus with their lips, or at least in their hearts.

3. An Indulgence of a hundred days every time the members recite the above prayer.

[BY REQUEST.] A SUPPLEMENT.

To an act entitled "An Act to revise the militia system, and provide for the training of such only as shall be uniformed," passed April seventeen, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the battalion and regimental trainings, as provided for by the fourth section of the act to which this is a supplement, shall commence on the second Monday in May, in each and every year, by order of the proper brigade inspector, and continue from day to day, until all the regiments and battalions have been inspected.

SECTION 2. That the several assessors within this Commonwealth, at the time when they make their return of the delinquent militiamen to the county commissioners, as required by the sixth section of the act to which this is a supplement, shall at the same time prepare and deliver to the proper brigade inspector a list of said delinquents, on or before the first Monday in June, in each and every year, for which said assessor shall receive, as a full compensation for such services, two cents for each person so returned, to be paid by the county treasurer out of the brigade military fund, and if said assessor neglects or refuses to perform the duties hereby enjoined, or shall return persons not subject to militia duty, within the meaning of this act, he shall be subject to the penalty of twenty-five dollars, to be sued for and collected by the proper brigade inspector, as other debts are by law recoverable, to be accounted for to the county treasurer as a part of the brigade military fund.

SECTION 3. That the time fixed for the final settlement of the collectors of military fines with the county commissioners, as contemplated by the ninth section of the act to which this is a supplement, shall be on or before the first Monday in December, annually, and that no exemptions shall be made after that date, and any county commissioner who shall willfully refuse or neglect to comply with the provisions of this act, or the eighth section of the act to which this is a supplement, shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars for each offence, to be sued for and recovered by the brigade inspector of the proper brigade, in the same manner that other debts of like amount are by law recoverable, the net proceeds whereof shall be paid to the county treasurer, to form a part of the brigade military fund.

SECTION 4. That each commanding officer of a company shall, on or before the second Monday in May, in each and every year, furnish to the proper brigade inspector a list of the uniformed members of his company, and also a list of those who have become exempt from military duty, by having served the proper time with said company, and also a list of all the arms and other public property of the State, which may be in possession of said company, and any captain or commanding officer who neglects or refuses to furnish said lists, shall be deprived for that year of the sum authorized to be paid to the companies by the tenth section of the act to which this is a supplement.

SECTION 5. That before any commission shall issue to any brigade inspector, he shall give bond with sufficient sureties, to be approved by two of the judges of the court of common pleas in the county in which he resides, in the sum of one thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties as brigade inspector, which bond shall be filed in the office for recording of deeds in and for the proper county, and a copy thereof sent to the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

SECTION 6. That the Adjutant General is hereby authorized to assign the precedence of corps, and the rank of officers, in such manner as to conform as nearly as possible to the regulations of the United States army, and it shall be his duty annually to insert in his report a register of the volunteer force of the State, which register shall contain lists of all general staff and regimental officers, with their relative rank, the number and force of regiments, battalions and unattached companies, and such other information as he may deem necessary.

SECTION 7. That the Adjutant General is hereby authorized and required from time to time, to draw up and submit to the Governor for his approval, such rules and regulations for the government of the volunteer force of the State not inconsistent with law, as he may deem proper, which rules on being approved by the Governor, shall be binding upon all officers and soldiers until rescinded: Provided, That a sufficient number of copies of said rules shall be published to supply the wants of the service, the expense of which shall be paid by the State Treasurer out of the military fund, on the order of the Adjutant General: And provided further, That said rules shall be printed by the State printer, at the same rates as other public printing.

SECTION 8. That it shall be the duty of each brigade inspector in this Commonwealth, annually to make out two complete statements in tabular form, of all the regiments and battalions, and the number and grade of each company in their brigade, under their proper head, with the names of all commissioned officers in the brigade, including the brigadier general and his staff, also all arms and accoutrements, military stores, camp equipage, and musical instruments, that may be within such brigade, one copy of which shall be filed in his office, and the other be forwarded to the Adjutant General, on or before the first day of October in each and every year, and upon failure to perform this duty by any brigade inspector, the Adjutant General shall give notice to the proper county treasurer, whose duty it shall be to withhold the salary of such defaulting brigade inspector, and add it to the brigade military fund for the current year, and the twelfth section of the act to which this is a supplement is hereby repealed.

SECTION 9. That in all cases where a vacancy shall happen in any military office by death, resignation or otherwise, such vacancy shall be supplied by election, which said election shall be held in the same manner as was the original election for said office; and the election to fill a vacancy in the office of major general, shall be ordered by the senior brigadier general of the division; an election to fill a vacancy in the office of brigadier general shall be ordered by the proper major general; an election to fill a vacancy in the office of brigade inspector shall be ordered by the brigadier general of the proper brigade; and all other elections to fill vacancies shall be ordered

ed by the brigade inspector of the brigade in which such vacancy may occur: Provided, That a vacancy in any staff office heretofore filled by the appointment of the proper major or brigadier general shall be filled by appointment as before, and not by election.

SECTION 10. That it shall be the duty of the county treasurer to prepare annually, a statement of receipts and expenditures of the military fund of said county, setting forth the amount received from each collector separately, and the amounts paid each person to whom money may be due, which statement, after being examined and passed by the county auditors, shall be published in the same manner that the other accounts of said county treasurer are now by law directed to be published, the expense whereof shall be paid out of the military fund of said county.

SECTION 11. That it shall be the duty of each major general of division to visit his brigades successively, taking them in their order according to their number, visiting at least one brigade in each year, and on or before the first day of October, annually, he shall cause a return to be made to the adjutant general, including himself and staff, with such observations as may be necessary regarding the condition of the military generally within this division.

SECTION 12. That the brigade inspector shall transmit all returns of elections and appointments of officers under this act, as soon as practicable, to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and shall distribute to the proper officers all commissions received by him.

SECTION 13. That whenever the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall have received the returns of any elections or appointments made in pursuance of this act, commissions shall immediately be issued to the said officers respectively, to be sent to the proper brigade inspector, unless he shall have received notice that the election of any such officer is contested, in which case the commission shall be withheld until the contest shall have been decided, and then shall only issue to the officer lawfully elected; and every officer elected or appointed in pursuance of this act, shall have all the rights and authorities of an officer from the time of receiving notice of his election or appointment, (when his election is not contested), although not commissioned, except the brigade inspector, who shall have the authority until regularly commissioned.

SECTION 14. That the brigade inspector of each brigade shall hereafter receive the sum of ten dollars for each company which he shall annually inspect, whether said company be attached to battalion or regiment, or be unattached, and for the annual inspection of each battalion he shall receive fifteen dollars: Provided, That the compensation hereby allowed for inspection, and the compensation allowed by the act to which this is a supplement, shall not in any one year exceed the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, and said inspector shall keep an accurate account of his postage on all public letters and documents sent and received, and also an account of all his public printing and stationary, and on or before the first Monday of November in each and every year, he shall furnish to the treasurer of the proper county a detailed statement of all such expenses, accompanied with the necessary vouchers and affidavits of its truth, and it shall be the duty of such treasurer, after examining such account, to pay such brigade inspector the amount of such bill, out of any unappropriated money in the brigades military fund.

SECTION 15. That the fines and forfeitures of officers, musicians, and privates of companies, for non-attendance on all days of training, shall be collected from delinquents by warrant, which warrant shall be delivered by the captains to a constable, who shall execute the same, and whose bail shall be answerable for all fines and forfeitures collected by him, which warrant shall be in the following form:

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, To A. B., Constable, greeting:

WHEREAS, The persons named in the schedule hereto annexed, have each become liable to pay the sum of _____ dollars, according to the by-laws of the company, this warrant therefore, authorizes and requires you to demand and collect of each and every such person the sum of _____ dollars, and in case of neglect or refusal to pay the same, you are to levy and collect the same, with costs, of the goods and chattels of each and every person, by distress and sale thereof, returning the surplus, in any, to the owner:

Witness my hand and seal, this _____ day of _____ Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and _____

C. D., Captain.

SECTION 16. That the State Treasurer is hereby authorized to pay out of the aggregate military fund now accumulated, provided by the tenth section of the said act to which this is a supplement, to the several county treasurers, and deficiencies of the county military expenses, as there provided in said counties of the Commonwealth when said statements shall have been duly transmitted on or before the first day of February in each year, to the State Treasurer, according to law, notwithstanding one or more counties shall have omitted to transmit statements to State Treasurer: Provided, however, That said counties so neglecting or omitting to transmit said statements, shall yet be entitled to be paid out of the remaining balance of said fund, at any time within three months thereafter, otherwise the moneys so remaining in the State Treasury shall be absolutely appropriated to the State debt.

SECTION 17. That so much of any law as may be altered or supplied by this act, be and the same is hereby repealed, and that this act shall not be considered as affecting or repairing the provisions of an act passed on the eighteenth day of March, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, entitled "An Act for the encouragement of the volunteers of the city and county of Philadelphia."

WM. P. SCHELL, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JNO. C. KUNCEL, Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The thirtieth day of April, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

WM. BIGLER.

Gov. Johnson, of Virginia, recommends the purchase of Mount Vernon by the State.—The Richmond Enquirer approves the recommendation.

NEWS AND MISCELLANY.

The Montgomery, Pa., Ledger, mentions the name of Adam Slemmer, Esq., of Norristown, as the Democratic candidate for the next Governorship.

A proposition is before the Legislature of the State of South Carolina, to appropriate \$30,000 for the erection of a monument to John C. Calhoun.

Pennell Hendricks, who was convicted at Raleigh, N. C., of passing counterfeit gold coin, has been sentenced to pay a fine of \$2,500, and undergo an imprisonment of hard labor in the Penitentiary for ten years.

The following statistics show the strength of the Universalist denomination in the United States at the present time: 1097 societies; 837 houses of worship; 642 preachers; 20 periodicals; 10 academies or schools; 119 ecclesiastical societies; 1 college.

Guyon, who made himself famous as a soldier and officer in the Hungarian war for independence, led that portion of the Turkish army which crossed the Danube from Turtukai and defeated the Russians at Olenitzta. The Turks call him Ishmael Pasha, though, it is said he has not assumed Christianity.

The fewer wants, the nearer we resemble the gods.

The bell on the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Montreal, weighs 25,000 pounds.

The young fellow who insisted on the lamp-post stepping round the corner to take a "social drink," has been indicted for trying to corrupt a public servant.

The fellow who tried to get up a concert with the band of a hat, is the same genius who, a few weeks since, played upon the affections of a South end lady. Astonishing what some folks will attempt.

TO MAKE A CANDLE BURN ALL NIGHT.—When, as in case of sickness, a dull light is wished, or when matches are mislaid, put finely powdered salt on the candle till it reaches the black part of the wick. In this way a mild and steady light may be kept through the night.

GOVERNORS.—Johnson seems to be the popular name for a Governor at the South, as Joseph Johnson is Governor of Virginia, Andrew Johnson is Governor of Tennessee, and Herschell V. Johnson is Governor of Georgia.

The fire-rollers of Connecticut have nominated John Hooker, of Hartford, for Governor; William Alexander, of Killingly, for Lt. Governor; David Lyman, of Middletown, for Secretary of State.

Ex-Senator Clemens, of Alabama, it is said, will probably be appointed Secretary of War, in case Col. Jefferson Davis is elected to the U. S. Senate.

At a late term of the county Court in Perry county (Ind.), there were twenty-two applications for divorce, seventeen of which were granted.

No licenses have been granted in Raleigh, N. C., during the present year for the retail of intoxicating drinks.

The N. Y. Commercial says that an American Presbyterian Clergyman writes home from Vienna, that he had seen Jenny Lind at her home, and found her as happy as she should be with her Otto and her little one.

The greatest "strike" we have heard of lately came off in a ten-pin alley, where a man got a twelve strike by splitting the first pin, and knocking down the remaining pins, and the boy.

The worst education which teaches self denial is better than the best which teaches everything but that.

Railroads have done much for merchants, but advertising has done more.

Ohio.—The Democratic State Convention will be held at Columbus, January 7.

Bennett, of the New York Herald, has been convicted of the libel of "Edward Fry, manager of the Italian Opera, and ten thousand dollars damages have been awarded.

Hon. J. Gianey Jones, of Reading, is favorably spoken of in several quarters for the office of State Treasurer. He would make a capital officer.

MORE GOLD.—The steamship Star of the West from San Juan, arrived at New York, on Tuesday last—bringing the California mules, 406 passengers, and \$1,508,293 in gold dust.

The Borough of Lebanon is, at this time, infested with incendiaries. A police has been established to keep a watch over the town.

If a glass of brandy cost six cents, what will a gallon come to? Ans.—A free fight and a visit to the penitentiary.

Mr. Smith, you said you boarded at the Columbian Hotel six months; did you foot your bill?"

"No, sir; but what amounted to the same thing—the landlord footed me."

Verdict for defendant. Call next case.

A movement has been recently made in Pottsville for the establishment of a Miner's Hospital. Hon. F. W. Hughes has proffered a contribution of \$5,000 towards that object, provided three times that amount be contributed from other sources, within two months. The work is a deserving one, and will doubtless be accomplished.

The New Berlin Star contains an account of a recent interesting Family Gathering at the residence of Hon. Ner Middlewiler, in Beaver. There were present with the old Patriarch and his wife, 11 children (1 dead), 80 grand children, 1 great grand child, and a large number of neighbors.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The House committee of the Texas Legislature have unanimously recommended a grant of twenty-five sections a mile for the Pacific railroad—the road not to enter the State north of Fulton, and to cross the Trinity as nearly as possible on the 92d degree of north latitude.

Mr. Robert Chambers, the distinguished publisher of Edinburgh, who has just completed a tour of the United States, (and being about to sail from New York on his return home) has published a card expressing himself as highly pleased with the people and institutions of this country.